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A HISTORY
OF
SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES
IN
AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

TOGETHER WITH

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE

In the spring of 1906 the editors of *Symra*, Decorah, Iowa, invited me to contribute to the 1906 issue of that very meritorious publication an account of the study of the Scandinavian languages in American universities. The results of an investigation of the subject were then printed under the caption, *Nordiske Studier ved amerikanske Universiteter*, pages 151-180 of *Symra*. Requests that this article be made more accessible to English readers has seemed to warrant the reissue of it in the present form. The original article has been considerably enlarged, much new matter has been added as the result of renewed inquiries, and where errors have been discovered they have been rectified. In several respects the presentation of the subject here offered is entirely new. The addition of the Bibliography it is hoped will be welcome to those engaged in Scandinavian study.

To the many persons who so readily and courteously have furnished the facts sought I hereby acknowledge grateful thanks.

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A HISTORY OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

This would seem to be a fitting time to take an inventory, as it were, of the work in Scandinavian literature and philology that has been and is being done in the colleges of this country. The teachers of these lines of study have had many difficulties to contend with in the past, and many who found in them their favorite field of activity have become discouraged; nor are the conditions at the present time by any means the most favorable. A more thorough acquaintance with the past and present status of this field of our scholarly endeavor should enable us to better meet the problems of the future. I do not here wish to forestall what may better be discussed later in this paper, but I may say that it has seemed to me that there has been too much isolation among the workers in our field, too little knowledge of one another's efforts, and too little opportunity for gaining such knowledge. In spite of difficulties and adverse conditions, however, there has been progress. The present writer shall be content if this retrospective survey may contribute something toward a fuller appreciation of our efforts and toward that fuller cöoperation, for

which the time now seems ripe and which indeed the time now demands, if we are to accomplish what seems ours to do.

The presentation is necessarily somewhat statistical in nature. I have thought it desirable in all cases where possible, to specify texts and editions, amount of work done and length of courses. The different colleges are given in the order in which Scandinavian branches were there introduced. As far as I have been able to ascertain the facts, the equipment of the libraries will be given, the activities of the Scandinavian literary clubs in the different places and other facts of special interest. In the case of publications only partial mention will be made, as the Bibliography will here give the full data.¹

1. The first American college in which instruction was offered in the Scandinavian languages was New York University. The university announcement and records for 1858 give the name of Paul G. Sinding as Professor of the Scandinavian Languages and Literature. I have not been able to ascertain to what extent instruction was actually given, or how many students were registered for such work. Professor McLouth, the present head of the Department of Germanic Languages, writes me that he has not been able to find any definite statement regarding the courses Professor Sinding is said to have given, but he believes they were private courses for students not regularly matriculated. I also learn that the work was on the modern period and, as it seems, in Danish and Danish-Norwegian literature.

The attendance upon these courses was very limited and not such as to justify much hope for the future. Sinding's training and interest lay very largely in the line of history. In language and literature his equipment was not adequate to meet the demands of university instruction of even those early days in the history of American colleges. Even if the local conditions had been more favorable he was hardly the one to

¹ In the case of American translations of Scandinavian poetry the Bibliography is not intended to be complete.

have fostered a thriving, growing department. It would seem that the prospects might have been brighter, in view of the fact that there was in New York City, already at that time, a Scandinavian-American colony of considerable and steadily increasing numbers. In 1844 there had been organized a Scandinavian society under the name *Scandinavia*, the first of its kind in America. There does not, however, appear to have been much educational interest within this organization, the members of which, as pioneers and pathfinders in a new country, were undoubtedly more concerned with the more immediate needs of life than with higher education. It does not seem that there was any relation between the society and Scandinavian work in the University of New York, which the enterprising trustees had undertaken to foster. Nor, indeed, was the university itself ready at that time to further encourage the work. Professor Sinding published, while in the university, *A History of Scandinavia from the Early Times of the Northmen to the Present Day*, a very creditable work which passed through ten editions. In 1861 he resigned his post and returned to Denmark; Professor Sinding was born in Alsted, Denmark, in 1813.

2. The Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures in the University of Wisconsin was established in 1869. The first incumbent of the chair was Rasmus B. Anderson, who previously had been Instructor in Albion Academy at Albion, Wisconsin. Professor Anderson's predilections lay in the direction of Old Norse literature and Norse mythology. His knowledge of this field had been acquired almost wholly by private study, Luther College, where he had been educated, offering no courses in these lines. He had, however, there received excellent training in modern Norwegian and the classical languages. Professor Anderson had a class in Old Norse during the first year; in the years following courses were also given in Norwegian and Swedish. In 1876 he was promoted to Professor of the Scandi-

¹ The real founder of this society was a James Petersen, who is said to have been a Dane. Among the original members were Peter Gildsig, who built the Gilsey House, on Broadway, N. Erlandsen, Harro Harring and Hans P. C. Hansen. See further *Chapters on Scandinavian Immigration to Iowa* by George T. Flom, Iowa City, 1906, pp. 115-116.

navian Languages. He resigned his position in 1884 to accept the appointment of Minister to Denmark.

Professor Anderson did efficient pioneer work in furthering the study, in this country, of the literature and the mythology of the Scandinavian North. He was a man of aggressive temperament and untiring industry. He was inspired by genuine enthusiasm for Norse antiquity and succeeded in creating a real interest in the field he represented. Professor Anderson frequently lectured on Scandinavian topics and he is the author of several works which appeared between the years 1873 and 1883. Among these may be mentioned a translation of *The Younger Edda*, 1879, and of F. Winkel Horn's *History of Scandinavian Literature*, 1883. Best known perhaps is Anderson's *Norse Mythology*, 1873, which, though largely an adaptation of Peterson's *Nordisk Mytologi*,¹ Copenhagen, 1869, showed an appreciative insight into the subject and gave promise of more independent work in the future, a promise which, however, was not realized. It should be added that Professor Anderson published in 1881 a very good translation of Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken*, which is by far the best, and in fact the only readable translation into English of Synnöve Solbakken that we have. For other publications by Anderson see Bibliography. Professor Anderson built up a fair Scandinavian library, the nucleus of which was formed by Ole Bull's gift of his own private library, in which the Icelandic saga literature was especially well represented.² To this was added at various times by private gifts and by university appropriation.

Upon Professor Anderson's resignation in 1884 Julius Emil Olson was appointed Instructor in the Scandinavian Languages and German. During the first year Mr. Olson had a class of ten in Old Norse. Courses in Old Norse have also been given frequently since, although Professor Olson has stressed more especially the modern literature,³ his favorite field of study being Nor-

¹ Translated into Norwegian by F. Winkel Horn Kristiania, 1886-1887, and into French by Jules Leclercq, *Mythologie Scandinave*, Paris, 1886.

² See *Symra*, 1906, p. 82, article by Juul Diserud.

³ While Professor Olson is of Norwegian descent, this is due largely to local condition, of which one has been that the Scandinavian students in the University have always been largely of Norwegian parentage. The demand for courses in Swedish has been limited.

wegian and Danish literature and Norwegian history. Professor Olson was in 1887 made Assistant Professor and in 1892 Professor.¹ He has every year had several classes in Norwegian and Danish literature and in recent years also in the *Landsmaal* literature. He has given lectures on Wergeland, Ibsen, Björnson, Garborg, Per Sivle, Oehlenschlaeger, Tegnér and other Scandinavian authors.

In 1898-1899 a class in Old Norse read Sweet's *Icelandic Primer* and part of Vigfusson and Powell's *Icelandic Prose Reader*. This course was also given in 1905-1906 with the substitution of Nygaard's *Udvalg af den norrøne Litteratur* for Sweet's *Primer*. A course in the Swedish language is given every year, together with the reading of Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga*, Runeberg's *Fänrik Ståls Sägner* and Vinsnes och Aanrud's *Svenske Digtere*. In the history of the literature the work is based on Warburg's *Svensk Litteraturhistoria*. The classes have met twice a week. Besides these two courses, instruction has for some time past generally been given also in the following subjects: 1, Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* and Gunderson's *Norske Digte*, three times a week; 2, Kielland's *Skipper Worse*, twice a week, and reading of Holberg's comedies and three of Oehlenschlaeger's dramas outside the classroom; 3, Ibsen's *Brand* and *Peer Gynt*, studied both from the linguistic and the literary side, two hours a week; 4, a survey of Scandinavian literature, twice a week through the year; 5, a more critical course in the Scandinavian drama once a week. Professor Olson writes me, that during the current year, he has had a class of fifty students in the lecture course in Scandinavian literature (course 4 above). In the first of the above courses special stress is laid on Björnson's stories and their significance for the development of Norwegian literature since 1857. A course is also offered in the *Landsmaal* literature, the University of Wisconsin being the only college in the country offering instruction in that subject.

The departmental library is especially complete on the side

¹ Begin in that year also relieved of the work in German.

of the modern literature. There are complete editions of all the best known Norwegian writers and the following Danish writers: Oehlenschlaeger, Baggesen, Ingemann, Hans Christian Anderson, Fru Gyllembourg, Grundtvig, Henrik Hertz, Goldschmidt, Paul Möller, J. L. Heiberg, Paludan-Müller, P. A. Heiberg, and Carsten Hauch. The Norwegian Society, *Nora Samlag*, holds regular meetings through the school year for the discussion of subjects in Norwegian literature or history. English or any of the Scandinavian languages may be used. On special occasions musical programs have been rendered. The membership of the society, I believe, is about seventy-five.

Professor Olson's literary activity has been devoted particularly to Norwegian history and modern Norwegian language. He is the author of a *Norwegian Grammar and Reader*, Chicago, 1898. An annotated edition of Ibsen's *Brand*, to be published by The John Anderson Publishing Company, Chicago, is at present in the course of preparation. He is also the author of the article on 'The Northmen' in *The Northmen, Columbus and Cabot*, published in 1906 by Charles Scribner's Sons, as Volume I in *Original Narratives of Early American History*. For other publications see Bibliography. He has lectured frequently on Scandinavian literature under the Extension Department of the University, or in individual lectures, on history or literature. Professor Olson, who is of Norwegian parentage, was born in Cambridge, Wisconsin, in 1862, and was educated in the University of Wisconsin.

3. The year in which the Scandinavian Department was established in the University of Wisconsin an instructor in Scandinavian was also appointed in Cornell University, Ithaca. David Willard Fiske was the appointee and his title was Professor of North European Languages, which included the Scandinavian languages and German. Professor Fisk, whose special interest lay in Old Norse and Icelandic and who possessed a broad knowledge of the literature of the Northern countries, devoted most of his time to Scandinavian. From the beginning he gave lectures and conducted courses in Old Norse as well as Modern Norwegian and Swedish. In 1877 Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen became

Assistant Professor in the same department. He resigned, however, three years later to accept the position of Professor of German in Columbia College, New York City.

Professor Fiske continued to instruct in the Scandinavian languages until 1883, when he resigned and went to Florence, Italy, to live. Thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to the study of Icelandic literature and folk-lore. Among his publications I may mention here particularly his work on *Chess in Iceland and in Icelandic Literature, with Historical Notes on Other Table-Games*, Florence, 1905. He began in 1901 the publication of *Mimir*, a year-book of Icelandic 'Institutions and Addresses.' Upon his death in 1902 he donated his entire library, which was especially rich in Icelandic literature, to Cornell University. This collection, which now forms the *Fiske Icelandic Library*, is undoubtedly the largest library of its kind in this country.

Upon Professor Fiske's resignation after fourteen years of service, the before named title of North European Languages was discontinued. Professor Fiske's successor was William H. Hewett, who became Professor of German Language and Literature. Dr. William H. Carpenter was in 1883 appointed Instructor and Lecturer in North European Literature, remaining only for a year, however (see below p. 9). Instruction in Scandinavian was not offered from 1885-1891, except in so far as Old Norse was studied in connection with the work in other old Germanic dialects. In 1891 Professor J. M. Hart gave again the first course in Old Norse, using Sweet's *Icelandic Primer* and Adolf Noreen's *Altisländische Grammatik*. During the summer of 1895 Professor Hart studied Old Norse and Old Danish in Copenhagen, Denmark. During the following year he conducted a two-hour course in the former subject, in which special stress was laid upon the phonology and the relation between the Northern languages and English. The next year a similar course was given by Dr. Marcus Simpson, Instructor in German. Besides Sweet's *Primer*, Wilken's edition, *Die prosaische Edda*, was used during the first half-year, which was then followed by Noreen's *Grammar* and a study of the Eddic lays in Hildebrand's edition, to-

gether with Gering's *Glossar zu den Liedern der Edda* in the second semester. In 1903-1904 this course was taught by Professor Gustaf E. Karsten. In 1904 Dr. Haldor Hermannsson of Copenhagen University was appointed Librarian in charge of the *Fiske Icelandic Library*, and Instructor in Icelandic and Danish. And he has since given every year a course in Old Icelandic (four students in 1905-06) and one course in Modern Danish (six students in 1905-06). The former course is supplemented by a series of lectures on Old Norse-Icelandic literature. In the course in Danish Groth's *Dano-Norwegian Grammar* and Sigurd Möller's *Udvalgte Stykker af nordiske Forfatters Værker* have been used. This course is planned to form an introduction to the literature of Northern Europe.

While Professor Boyesen's name is more intimately associated with Columbia University it will be in place to say here, that several of his earlier works were written while he was a member of the faculty of Cornell University. These are *A Norseman's Pilgrimage*, *Tales from Two Hemispheres* and *Falconberg*. Further facts relative to Boyesen will be found under 4 below. For publications by Professor Boyesen as well as by Professors Willard Fiske, J. M. Hart and C. S. Northrup, see Bibliography.

4. The fourth in order will be Columbia University, New York City. The study of the Scandinavian languages was here introduced by Professor C. Sprague Smith, who gave a course in Danish in 1880-1881. Swedish was first taught two years later. As has been related above, H. H. Boyesen became Professor of German in Columbia in 1883. In the following year Dr. W. H. Carpenter was appointed 'Instructor in Icelandic, Danish and Swedish.' The latter had studied Old Norse, Icelandic and Danish in Copenhagen and Leipzig. He had also passed some time in Iceland to perfect his knowledge of Modern Icelandic. He was promoted to the doctorate degree in Halle in 1881, and had published in that year a *Grundriss der neuisländischen Grammatik*. During the first year Dr. Carpenter gave instruction in Icelandic and Danish. Professor Boyesen conducted a class in Swedish and a conversation class in Norwe-

gian. He also lectured on Danish-Norwegian literature, while Professor Smith lectured on Swedish literature. There were, then, three men who were giving instruction at that time in Scandinavian languages and literature in Columbia University. The active interest which these men took in the subject had a healthy influence upon the study of Scandinavian in the eastern universities in general. And it may be said that the Germanic faculty of Columbia University has ever since contributed its fair share to the cultivation of Scandinavian letters among the colleges of this country.

Boyesen was born in Norway in 1848. After the usual course in a *Latinskole*, he entered the University of Christinia, whence he received his *artium* in 1868, having shown special aptitude for the study of philology. He came to New York in 1869, and was already in 1870 installed as assistant editor of *Fremad* in Chicago. In September of that year he accepted an appointment as Instructor in Latin and Greek in Urbana College in Ohio. It was here that he wrote his first story *Gunnar*, which however was not issued in book form until 1874.¹ In 1873 Boyesen travelled in Norway, England and France, and thereupon spent a year in the study of Germanic Philology in Leipzig University. Of his work at Cornell and his subsequent call to Columbia mention has already been made. Professor Boyesen remained at the head of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature in Columbia University until his death in 1895 at the age of forty-seven. Here he published among other works *The Story of Norway*, 1886, *The Modern Vikings*, 1888, *A Commentary on the Writings of Henrik Ibsen*, 1893, and *Essays on Scandinavian Literature*, 1895. For his other works see Bibliography. Of Boyesen's various works the last is undoubtedly the best. His Commentary on Ibsen is ambitious, but falls very much short of accomplishing what it sets out to do, and often fails utterly to interpret the poet.

Scandinavian activity in Columbia University received fur-

¹ A very well written appreciation of Boyesen, as a write may be found in *Syrma*, 1906, written by Dr. Michael A. Mikkelsen of New York City. For some of these facts I am indebted to Dr. Mikkelsen's article.

ther support by the accession of Dr. Thomas R. Price¹ as Professor of English in 1882. Professor Price's favorite field of study was Greek and English, but he had also given considerable time to the study of Norwegian and Danish literature. In 1891-1892 he travelled and studied in Scandinavia, especially in Denmark, where he came in actual contact with the living language and the life of the people, of whose literature he had long been an ardent student. It was especially the Scandinavian drama that attracted him, at first the Danish drama, later Henrik Ibsen. Professor Price possessed a remarkable knowledge of the Danish and the Norwegian languages. Professor Charles L. Baldwin, in his necrology of Professor Price in *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, V, pp. 239-252, cites 'the testimony of an accomplished Dane, with whom he often talked at large, that Professor Price was an independent master of Danish literature:' 'His critical acumen, at least as regards Danish words, was little short of amazing. So subtle a perception had he acquired of the characteristics of the Danish language that his judgment was almost authoritative.'²

During the last years of Professor Price's life he devoted himself especially to dramaturgical studies. These studies take their beginning with his year in the Scandinavian North, and particularly with his study of the theatres of Copenhagen, which to him was the great stage of our time.³ In 1891 (May 14th) he read a paper on *Ibsen's Dramatic Method, Compared with Shakespeare's*, before the New York Shakespeare Society. The text on which the comparison is based is *Hedda Gabler*; the paper was published in 1892 in No. 1, Vol. IX, of *Shakespeareiana*. An article entitled *Solness; a Study of Ibsen's Dramatic Method* in *Sewanee Review*, Vol. II, No. 3 (1894), deals with the technique of *The Master Builder*. A list of his unpublished lectures in the Scandinavian field may be found in the necrology referred to.

¹ Professor in Randolph-Macon College 1868-1876, University of Virginia 1876-1882. Professor Price was born in Richmond, Va. in 1839.

² Citing letter from Mr. Joakim Reinhard of July 22d, 1903, adding "the statement is supported by details too numerous to quote."

³ *J.E.G.P.* V p. 249.

I have above spoken of Dr. Carpenter's coming to Columbia University. In 1886 his title was changed to that of Instructor in German and the Scandinavian Languages, and he was later promoted to Assistant Professor. Upon Professor Boyesen's death in 1895, Dr. Carpenter was advanced to the Professorship in Germanic Philology, and Professor Calvin Thomas of the University of Michigan was elected Professor of German Language and Literature. The Scandinavian languages thus, it will be seen, disappeared from Professor Carpenter's title, and they unfortunately do not to-day appear in the title of any member of instructional staff of the department which includes the Teutonic languages and literatures in Columbia University. As a rule Professor Carpenter has had a two-hour course in Old Norse every year. In addition there was given in 1893-1895 a more literary course for advanced students. At the present time the course for beginners alternates with the advanced course. In the former Kahle's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* is used, generally preceded by Sweet's Primer. In the latter the poems of the Elder Edda are read in Finnur Jónsson's edition, *Die Eddalieder*, Leipzig, 1888.

The study of Icelandic and the Edda and saga literature has always been Professor Carpenter's peculiar delight. His many students in these subjects, in the twenty-four years he has taught them, recognize in him an able and inspiring interpreter of the great literature of the old Norsemen. In recent years he has turned with increasing interest to the literature of Norway in the 19th century, and he has in this field frequently contributed critical articles, more especially on Ibsen and Björnson, to the columns of various literary periodicals. Of his publications on Icelandic literature and folk-lore and on modern Norwegian writers I shall here further mention: 'The Icelandic Story of Cinderella' in *The Folk-lore Record*, Vol. III, the articles on 'The Eddas' and 'Henrik Ibsen' in *The Library of the World's Best Literature*, Vols. IX and XIV, and 'A Fragment of Old Icelandic,' *Modern Languages Notes*, 1888, pp. 117-123. For other publications see Bibliography. Professor Carpenter was born in Utica, N. Y., July 15, 1853.

The instruction in the modern Scandinavian languages has, since 1897, been given by Professor Calvin Thomas. Courses in Swedish alternate bi-annually with introductory courses in Danish-Norwegian. In the first of these Tegner's *Frithjofs Saga* and selected Swedish poems are read, this being generally (as in 1896-1897) supplemented by lectures on the history of the Swedish language. In the second course Oehlenschlaeger and Björnson are read, together with one or two of Ibsen's dramas. In his sabbatical year of 1905-1906 Professor Thomas travelled in Norway, Sweden and Germany. During the current year a course has been given in Swedish with May's *Swedish Grammar*, Stockholm, 1893, a Reader in Swedish literature and the study of Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga*.

The Scandinavian collection in the Columbia University library is one of the most complete in the East. Especially well represented is the Edda and the saga literature, including all important critical works on that field. The collection also contains all the more recent writers in Norwegian, Swedish and Danish. There are further in New York City the Old Norse collection in The Astor Library, which are, of course, accessible to students of Columbia University. Add to this the fact of the frequent presentation of Scandinavian dramas in New York theatres¹ and it is evident that Columbia University affords peculiar advantages to the student of the language or literature of the Northern countries. A broad spirit of comparative study characterizes the literary departments of Columbia University, as indicated in the nature of the courses and in the work of such men as the late Professor Price and of Professors Calvin Thomas, Brander Matthews, Wm. H. Carpenter, A. V. W. Jackson, George R. Carpenter, Dr. Arthur F. J. Remy² and others. Of recent doctoral dissertations published in *Columbia University Germanic Studies* two have dealt with the Scandinavian field: one on *Scandinavian Influence on Southern Lowland Scotch*, 1900, by George T. Flom, and one on *Scandinavian Influence on*

¹ As the last season Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* by Richard Mansfield, *A Doll's House* and *Hedda Gabler* by Alla Nazimova and *Brand* and *Peer Gynt* with the Norwegian actor. Gran in the title roles.

² Whose doctorate dissertation dealt with: *The Influence of Persia upon German Literature*. No. 4 in *Columbia University Germanic Studies*.

English Literature, 1903, by the lamented Conrad Hjalmar Nordby, Instructor in English in the College of the City of New York, whose early death (in 1901) cut off a highly promising career. In 1897 L. Bernstein treated for his doctorate: *The Order of Words in Old Norse Prose*.

5. In the University of Minnesota a Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literature was established in 1883. Olaus J. Breda¹ was appointed Professor, and he entered upon his duties in the fall of 1884. Professor Breda stressed the study of Norwegian and the modern Scandinavian literature, and down to 1894 the instruction dealt exclusively with these subjects. The attendance upon the courses was good; thus in 1886 there was a class of seventeen studying Norwegian. In 1887 an advanced course in Norwegian literature was also given. During 1892-1893 Professor Breda was absent on leave and Mr. J. J. Ness² had charge of the work. He introduced the study of Old Norse and he also gave a course of lectures on Norse Mythology. After Professor Breda's return in 1893 new courses in literature and in Norwegian history were introduced. Upon his resignation in 1898³ the chair was vacant for a year. Dr. John S. Carlson was appointed Professor in the summer of 1899, and he assumed charge in September of that year. While Professor Carlson has emphasized the Swedish side of Scandinavian study, full courses are also given in Norwegian language and in Norwegian and Danish literature.

At the present time there is offered a two-year course in Swedish, a beginning course in Danish-Norwegian and one of more advanced nature, as well as courses in Old Swedish, Old Danish and Old Norse. In the first two of these courses considerable work is done in composition, oral and written exercises and translation from and into the foreign language. The courses are also intended as introduction to the literatures of the three countries. The last three deal with 'the history, language and literature (of the three countries respectively) from the earliest times to 1500 A. D.' An advanced course in Scandinavian litera-

¹ Formerly Professor in Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

² Now Professor of Latin in Wittenberg College, Ohio.

³ Professor Breda went to Norway where he has since lived.

ture is given, in which the literature of Norway in the nineteenth century is studied, with special reference to Ibsen's influence. In the second half-year is studied the Swedish literature in the nineteenth century, with special reference to August Strindberg's influence. Courses in Danish, Swedish and Norwegian literature are also offered. During the fourteen years that Professor Breda had occupied the chair an excellent foundation had been laid for a Scandinavian library, and this had been further strengthened by Professor Carlson. The library was, however, practically all destroyed in the fire of 1904. On a visit to the University in August, 1906, I found there a small collection of about 575 volumes in Swedish (and Norwegian) literature, mostly recent purchases. An appropriation had, however, been made and Professor Carlson was at the time in Scandinavia selecting books for the University library. A doctorate dissertation on *The Law of the West Goths (Östgötalagen)*, a Translation with Notes, was published in 1906, and a thesis on *Henrik Ibsen* is at present in the course of preparation. A doctorate work on *Loddfáfnismál*, was written by Victor Nilsson in 1898.

The University of Minnesota has a larger attendance of Scandinavian students than any other college in the country, the total number the current year being about 500. The state of Minnesota has a Scandinavian population of 466,365, while in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis the number is about 90,000. *The Thulanian Club* of the University is a thriving and enterprising organization of Norse students, which has an active membership of thirty and an alumni membership of nearly one hundred. There are sixteen Scandinavians on the instructional staff of the various colleges of the University.

6. Instruction in the Scandinavian languages has been given in Northwestern University since 1882. In that year The Swedish Theological Seminary, founded in 1870, was moved from Galesburg, Illinois, to Evanston and incorporated in The Northwestern University. The object of the Seminary is the training of ministers for the Methodist church. In 1885 a Danish-Norwegian department was organized having the same purpose. The instruction in the Scandinavian branches have been in

charge of Albert Erickson, A. M., President of The Swedish Theological Seminary, and Dr. N. Simonsen, D. D., Principal of the Danish-Norwegian Theological Seminary. Dr. Simonsen gives regularly two elementary courses in Danish-Norwegian, one a four-hour course and the other three hours a week. He also offers one in the modern literature, three times a week, based on Brock og Seip's *Literaturhistorie*. The instruction in Old Norse is given by the Department of German and has generally been conducted by Professor C. Curme, Professor of Germanic Philology. Old Norse and Gothic are studied together, emphasis being laid upon the relation of these languages to other members of the Teutonic group. Kahle's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* has generally been used. During 1905-1906 this class was taught by Professor Gustaf E. Karsten.

7. Although formal instruction in Scandinavian was not offered in Johns Hopkins until 1885, the beginnings date back to 1882-83. Dr. Wm. H. Carpenter that year held an appointment as *Fellow by courtesy* and in the fall of the year delivered a series of twelve public lectures on Old Norse-Icelandic literature. In 1885 the study of Old Norse was introduced as a regular course of instruction for graduate students in Germanic Philology. The class was taught by Dr. Henry Wood, and was based on Noreen's *Altisländische Grammatik* and Oscar Brenner's *Altnordisches Handbuch*. This was followed by an advanced course the next year in the Elder Edda according to Symon's edition, *Die Lieder der Edda*, Halle, 1888. In the first-year course such prose texts have been read as Möbius's *Analecta Norröna*, Mogk's edition of *Gunnlaugssaga Ormstungu* and selections from *Laxdölasaga* and *Njálssaga*. As a rule students in Old Norse here have previously had Gothic and Old or Middle High German, and the first years work is made strictly linguistic. A doctor's work on *Norse Influence on the English Language*¹ was submitted by Albert E. Egge in 1886. In 1899-1900 Sivert N. Hagen,² fellow in English, treated as his doctoral dissertation: *Scandinavian Influence in Middle English*. Scandinavian philological journals and the publications

¹ Now Professor of English, Washington State College.

² Instructor in English, University of Iowa, 1900-1905, Vanderbilt University, 1906.

of scientific societies are well represented in the library of Johns Hopkins University. Outside of this, I am told, the library is, however, very inadequately equipped, not only in the modern literature, but also in Old Norse. As will be seen from the above no opportunity is offered for the study of any of the modern Scandinavian languages or literatures.

8. In 1885 David Starr Jordan gave a course in Indiana University in Peterson's *Norsk Grammatik*, with the reading of Björnson's *En Glad Gut*. This was the first time that any of the Scandinavian languages had been taught there. In the following year the same course was repeated, to the reading being added this time Björnson's *Fiskerjenten* and a collection of Norwegian lyric poems. In 1888-1889 Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* and Jonas Lie's *Den Fremsynte* were studied, as also in 1890-1891, the grammar being omitted in the latter year. There was also another class composed of members of the faculty. From 1889 to 1904 Professor Gustaf E. Karsten was Head of the Department of Germanic Languages. Since 1891 Professor Karsten conducted classes in the old Germanic dialects, particularly Gothic, Old Norse and Old High German. Any separate course in Old Norse was not given. Professor Karsten, who had always been much interested in the Scandinavian field, hoped to have a chair established for these languages. He resigned as head of the department, however, in 1903, and since then and until this year there has been no instruction offered. During the current year, Guido H. Stempel, Associate Professor of Comparative Philology, has conducted a course in Old Norse which is to alternate with Gothic hereafter in a cycle of two years. Sweet's *Icelandic Primer* and Noreen's *Altisländische Grammatik* are used, together with the study of Noreen's *Geschichte der nordischen Sprachen* in Paul's *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie*, the relation of Old Norse to Old and Middle English being given special attention. In addition to this Professor Stempel is also offering a course of lectures on Norse-Germanic Mythology and the Old Norse sagas with special reference to the mutual relations between England and the Scandinavian countries. Instruction in Danish or Swedish has never

been given, nor has Norwegian been taught since Professor Jordan's resignation in 1891 to accept the Presidency of Leland Stanford University. The library is fairly well equipped on the side of Old Norse.

9. For many years Professor Francis James Child gave counsel to graduate students in Old Norse in Harvard University. The first formal course was however not given until in 1888, when Eugen H. Babbitt had a class of ten students. The year following Professor George L. Kittredge gave a similar course, which has since been repeated in alternate years. The size of classes has varied from five to ten. Halthausen's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* and Noreen's Grammar have been used, in connection with which have been read *Gunnlaugs-saga* and *Gylfaginning* and about a third of the *Volsungasaga*. A part of the reading has been done in class without previous preparation. A course in the Elder Edda has in recent years also sometimes been given. It has therefore always been the literary side of Old Norse study which has been emphasized at Harvard.

Public lectures have been delivered at various times. Thus, for example, Professor Kittredge has given lectures in the nature of a survey of Old Norse literature. The study of Norwegian was introduced in 1899. Since 1900 the instruction in the Scandinavian languages and literature has been in charge of Dr. William H. Schofield. He had studied Old Norse and Danish in Copenhagen University and is in possession of a ready command of Modern Danish that is very unusual for one not to the manner born. Professor Schofield in his work has laid special stress upon the study of the Eddas and the Icelandic sagas and English-Norse literary relations. He has published important contributions to this field as 'Signy's Lament' in *The Publications of the Modern Language Association*, Volume XVII, pp. 262—296, and 'The Story of Horn and Rimenhild,' Volume XVIII, 1—83. In 1905-1906 he had a class of fifteen in Old Norse literature, the members of the class all being either candidates for the doctor's degree or already having that degree.

Professor Schofield was in the spring of 1906 made director

of the newly established Department of Comparative Literature. It is however his intention also hereafter, as he writes me, to devote a considerable part of his time to the literature of the Scandinavian North. During the current year he has given a course in Danish-Norwegian and the Danish-Norwegian dramatic literature and its relation to European literature. In connection with this it may be stated that in 1897 Edgar Farley treated in his doctor's dissertation the subject of *The Scandinavian Influence on the Romantic Movement in England*. In 1896-1897 a fellowship appointment was given a graduate to study Old Norse in the Universities of Christiania and Copenhagen. *Edda*, the Scandinavian club of the University, was organized in the fall of 1904; it numbers about thirty members, mostly Scandinavians of Swedish descent, although it may be interesting to know that its roll of members also includes several Icelanders.

The University library is excellently equipped in the language and literature of the northern countries in the several periods. The extensive library of the late Professor Konrad Maurer, so rich in Norse philology, history and law, was purchased by the University upon Maurer's death in 1903. In addition to the two works already referred to above, I will here also mention that Professor Schofield has translated into English Bugge's *Helge-Digtene* (1898) under the title: *The Home of the Eddic Poems, with Special Reference to the Helgi Lays*, London, 1899. For his other works see the Bibliography. Mr. Vilhjálmur Stefánsson, Instructor in Anthropology, is the author of an account of 'Modern Icelandic Poetry', with illustrative translations, in *Poet Lore* for 1904, and is at present engaged upon a work on Icelandic Literature.

10. A course in Swedish literature was given in Nebraska University in 1886, by Dr. Hjalmar A. Edgren, Professor of Romance Languages and Comparative Philology. The claims of the department however left Dr. Edgren little time for the work in Scandinavian. In 1896 Dr. Peterson was appointed instructor in English, but the major part of his work being in the Scandinavian languages. Thus, e. g. in 1897-1898

courses were given in Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. These have, however, not been given since Dr. Peterson's resignation. In recognition of the bearing of Norse literature upon recent German literature, Professor Paul H. Grumman of the Department of German is every year giving a two-hour course in Henrik Ibsen, in which are studied in German translation *Brand*, *Samfundets Stötter*, *Et Dukkehjem*, *En Folkefiende* and *Rosmersholm*. Professor Laurence Fossler lectures twice a week on Norse-Germanic mythology, dealing especially with the origin of the myths and their relation to popular poetry. This course continues through the year. A three-hour course in Germanic Grammar, based on Dieter's *Altgermanische Dialekte* emphasizes Gothic, Old Norse and Old High German.

This article would not be complete without a further word about the illustrious Swedish scholar and Dean of Nebraska University, Dr. A. H. Edgren, to whom reference has been made in the beginning of this section. Dr. Edgren was born in Värmland, Sweden, in 1840. He matriculated at Uppsala University in 1858, emigrated to America in 1861 and fought in the Civil War, enlisting in ninety-ninth New York regiment. He returned to Sweden in 1863, studied philology in Germany and France in 1867-1868, being during the larger part of that year a teacher in English and German in a school in St. Quentin. In 1870 he again came to America, and continued his studies in Cornell University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1871. Teaching for a year, he became, in 1872, a pupil of Professor W. D. Whitney in Yale University, specializing in comparative philology, studying, as his biographer tells us 'Sanskrit, Greek and Latin as his major course, to which he added half a dozen other languages, including Old Norse, Gothic, Old English, and Old French.' He was promoted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1874. In the following years he taught French and Sanskrit in Yale University. He had before this prepared the larger part of Whitney's *German-English and English German Dictionary*, and he published, during the late seventies, numerous works on Sanskrit and Hindu literature as well as a Swedish translation of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. From 1880

to 1885 Dr. Edgren taught in Lund, Sweden, accepting in the latter year an appointment as Professor of Sanskrit and Modern Languages in Nebraska University, where he remained until 1901, excepting the years 1889-1893, his title being as above stated since 1893.

Of the numerous works which Professor Edgren published during the later years of his life only a very small part is within the Scandinavian field. In addition to his well-known work in comparative grammar: *Jämförande Grammatik, omfattande Sanskrit, Grekiska, Latin och Gothiska*, Göteborg, 1893, I may mention his various translations, e. g. *Dikter af Tennyson*, 1902, and 'On the Highlands', Ibsen's *På Vidderne* in *Poet Lore*, 1901.

In 1901 Professor Edgren received a call from the Swedish Academy to membership of the newly founded Nobel Institute in Stockholm. He lived, however, only three years after his last return to Sweden.

11. Professor Calvin Thomas, who had studied in Upsala and Copenhagen Universities introduced the study of Swedish into Michigan University in 1888. In that year he conducted a class through the grammar, and Runeberg's *Digte* and Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* were read. Instruction in Danish and in Danish and Norwegian literature was also introduced in the following years. The works of Hans Christian Andersen, Björnstjerne Björnson and Henrik Ibsen were studied. Professor Thomas continued in the building up of this work until his resignation in 1895, when he accepted the professorship of the German Language and Literature in Columbia University. As has been told above these subjects have also there been taught by him. Professor Thomas wrote, while at Michigan, a translation of Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* into English verse, which he has, however, not yet published. Old Norse was first taught in Michigan University by Professor George Hench in 1896. Kahle's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* and Finnus Jónsson's *Die Eddalieder*, Halle, 1888, have been used. This course has since 1905 been given by Dr. Ewald Boucke. No provision is at present made for instruction in Norwegian or Swedish or in the modern literature of the Scandinavian countries.

12. The next in order is Yale University in New Haven, where Dr. Olaus Dahl was appointed Instructor in Norwegian, Swedish and Danish in 1889. During the first year he conducted a course in Björnson and Lie, twice a week. This was following later by courses in Ibsen's *Brand* and *Et Dukkehjem*, Kielland's *Novelletter* and *Improvisatoren*, and Tegnér's works. The study of Old Norse was introduced in 1893. In the year following, Dr. Dahl removed to Chicago as Lecturer in Scandinavian Literature in Chicago University, and Professor A. H. Palmer assumed charge of the work in the Scandinavian languages in Yale.

From 1895 to 1898 Gustaf Andreen formerly Professor in Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, was Instructor in German, being absent on leave however a part of this time. The University, having recently received a gift of a very complete collection of Scandinavian literature, it was decided in 1898 to establish a chair in Scandinavian and Mr. Andreen, who had that year received the doctor's degree in Yale, was made Instructor in the Scandinavian Languages, a position which he held until 1901, when he accepted the Presidency of Augustana College, Rock Island. During Dr. Andreen's connection with the new department he gave yearly courses in Old Norse, three hours, Germanic Mythology, two hours, Elementary Swedish and Danish-Norwegian, each two hours, as well as more advanced courses in the History of Swedish Literature to 1718 and in Modern Norwegian Literature. The former of these literary courses was based on Schück's *Svensk Litteraturhistoria* and selections from the works of leading authors were studied. The second was based on Jaeger's *Den norske Litteraturs Historie* and the leading works of Björnson and Ibsen were made the subject of special study. Dr. Andreen's work was in every way highly successful, and the generous recognition of the Scandinavian field evidenced at this time resulted in a very material increase in the attendance of Scandinavian students at Yale. Upon Dr. Andreen's resignation the courses in Old Norse and Germanic mythology were temporarily discontinued. In 1902-1903 Professor taught both Norwegian and Old Norse, both branches having been given in alternate years since. Dr. Edward Thorsten-

berg was appointed Instructor in Swedish in 1901, his title being changed to Instructor in German in 1902, that being his present title. Swedish has I believe not since been offered as a course of study, as it was omitted in 1902-1903, 1904-1905 and 1906-1907, the years in which it would regularly alternate with Norwegian, taught by Professor Palmer. In the class in Old Norse-Icelandic one of the Icelandic sagas and the Elder Edda are read, in a three-hour course, following a survey of the grammar. In Norwegian the grammar is studied and selections from contemporary literature are read, two hours a week. The object is here 'to give a practical acquaintance with the language and to lay a foundation for further study.' In addition it may be mentioned, that Dr. Chauncey B. Tinker gives weekly lectures on the early European narrative literature, in which he treats the more important legends and the various forms they have received — *Beowulf*, *Volsungasaga*, *Nibelungenlied* and the *Song of Roland* — and their influence upon such English authors as Walter Scott, Daniel Rosetti and William Morris. The Scandinavian library is well equipped, especially in Swedish works. Thus there is e. g. a very valuable collection of 17th Century Swedish literature. The modern Scandinavian languages have received relatively the largest attention at Yale, although in recent years Swedish language and literature has not been offered.

13. Among Women's Colleges in the Eastern states, Bryn Mawr alone offers regularly courses of instruction in Scandinavian. Dr. Hermann Collitz, Professor of Germanic Languages, has given instruction in Old Norse at various times, as well as in Gothic and Old High German. As early as 1890-1891 he had a seminar in Old Norse composed exclusively of graduate students, and this course was repeated every year until 1895. In the study of the grammar Sweet's Primer, Holthausen's *Elementarbuch* and Noreen's *Grammatik* have been used. In the advanced class Hildebrand's edition of the Elder Edda is used together with Gering's *Glossar zu den Liedern der Edda*. Selections from the Younger Edda are also read. In the reading of the Eddic lays stress is laid on the Old Germanic verse forms. The study of Old Norse is carried on from the historical and the comparative

standpoint, having been pursued generally in connection with Gothic and West Germanic. Dr. Collitz also conducts courses in comparative Germanic grammar, with special reference to Gothic, Old Norse, Old High German and Old English. The modern Scandinavian languages are not studied.

A considerable portion of the library of Wisén, Lund, Sweden, became the property of Bryn Mawr College about ten years ago. As will be remembered this library consisted, for a large part, of works in Scandinavian philology. In 1906 Dr. Tenney Frank, Assistant Professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr published an article on 'The Optative Mood in the Elder Edda' (which was published in the *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 1—33).

14. In North Dakota University a Scandinavian department was established in 1891 with George T. Rygh as Assistant Professor. Instruction was offered in Norwegian for beginners as well as for advanced students. In the former course selections were read from Björnson and Lie, also Ibsen's *Et Dukkehjem* and *Terje Vigen*, together with exercises in composition. In the advanced class Kielland's *Skipper Worse*, Ibsen's *Brand*, Lie's *Den Fremsynte* and Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* were studied besides selected Norwegian poetry. Later a course was given in the history of Norwegian literature and one in Old Norse. In the latter Vigfusson and Powel's *Icelandic Prose Reader* was used. From 1895 to 1898 the Scandinavian chair was vacant. During the year 1899-1900 Carl J. Rollefson, Assistant Professor of Physics, instructed in Norwegian.

No instruction was given during the following two years but since 1902 the Scandinavian languages have occupied a well recognized place in the curriculum of the University. Rev. John Tingelstad was in that year appointed Professor of Scandinavian Languages and German. Devoting the following year to study and travel in Europe, he assumed charge of the department in the fall of 1903. Professor Tingelstad has an Assistant for the German side of his department, so that he has been able to give his undivided attention to the work in the Scandinavian languages and literature. Four courses are

offered: One for beginners, where Olson's *Norwegian Grammar and Reader* and Flom's edition of Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* are used, together with exercises in composition, with further reading of Björnson's *En Glad Gut*, and Lie's *Den Fremsynte*. In the second class are studied Hofgaard's *Norsk Grammatik*, Aars' *Retskrivningsregler*, Brock and Seip's *Læsebog i Moders-maalet* and Siegwart Peterson's *Norges Historie*. In the third-year course Brock and Seip is continued, Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* and Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* are read and the work of the class is supplemented by lectures on Scandinavian literature. Finally there is given a literary course in Old Norse, in which Sweet's Primer is used followed by the reading of portions of the Icelandic family sagas, especially *Njálssaga* and some of the Eddic lays, with lectures on Old Norse-Icelandic literature. All classes meet four times a week.

In a relatively short time it has been possible to build up an extensive library of Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic literature, at the University, probably the largest in the West. Only two years ago a sum of about three thousand dollars was appropriated at one time for the purpose of putting the Scandinavian library on a good basis, this sum being further increased by subscriptions from Scandinavians in the state, and Professor Tingelstad made a personal visit to Norway and Denmark to purchase books. The state of North Dakota has a Scandinavian population of 125,652, and it has a larger Icelandic contingent than any other state in the Union. The Icelanders are active and enthusiastic supporters of the Scandinavian Department and of things Scandinavian in general. The *Icelandic Association* of the University is said to have a membership of fifty.

15. Old Norse has been taught in Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, since 1891-1892. In that year Dr. Robert H. Fife had a class in the subject, the phonology and the forms being studied, supplemented by lectures on Old Scandinavian dialects. Brenner's *Handbuch* and Noreen's grammar were used

¹ Formed of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, since 1891 Professor of Germanic Languages in Western Reserve University.

and a part of the Younger Edda was read. This course was repeated the next year and, as far as I know, has been given regularly since. Dr. Waller Deering lectured during the first semester in 1891-1892 on Old Germanic Myths and Legends; this was followed in the second semester by a course in 'The Oldest Germanic Poetry,' reading and comparative study of *Beowulf*, *Widsith*, *The Eddas*, the *Volsungasaga*, the *Hildebrandslied* and *Muspilli*. The above three courses are given every year at present. A second course in Old Norse entitled, 'History of Early Scandinavian Literature,' readings from the sagas and the Elder Edda is given regularly. Besides these there is offered every year one in 'The German Social Drama' with special reference to its relation to the French, the Belgian, the Norwegian and the English drama. In this are studied works by Hauptmann, Sudermann, the younger Dumas, Sardou, Maeterlink, Björnson, Ibsen, Jones and Pinero. This class is conducted by Dr. Edward I. Meyer, since 1902, Assistant Professor of German.

16. Turning to the East again we find that Old Norse was introduced into Brown University in 1892-1893, the class being taught by Dr. Adrian Scott. The work was repeated every year down to 1896, when it was discontinued for several years, Dr. Scott having left the University. During 1905-1906 Professor A. Clinton Crowell had a class of graduates in the subject; the grammar was studied, Holthausen's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* being used, and *Gylfaginning* was read in the first term; in the second term this was followed by a study of the *Volsungasaga*. In the spring, parts of the Poetic Edda were read. The class work was supplemented by weekly lectures on Norse-Germanic mythology, based on Mogk's *Die germanische Mythologie*. Editions used have been those by Wilkens and Hildebrand, the latter having since been replaced by Symons and Gerding's *Die Lieder der Edda*. The course is given in alternate years and is therefore offered in 1907-1908.

17. In the same year (1892-1893) instruction in Old Norse was given for the first time in California University. The class was taught by Dr. Frank G. Hubbard, Assistant Professor in

English Philology.¹ This course has not, however, been given regularly since 1893. In 1904 Alexis F. Lange, who previously had been Professor of English Philology, was made Professor of English Philology and the Scandinavian Languages, and he has since given instruction every year in Old Norse, with lectures on Norse mythology. In 1905-1906 there was a class of eight graduates, Old Norse having frequently been selected as the minor subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. No instruction has, however, ever been given in the modern Scandinavian languages or in the literature of the Northern countries. Provision has not as yet been made for such courses; even Old Norse is taught in alternate years only, Professor Lange's time being necessarily devoted almost exclusively to the field of English. The Scandinavian collection in the library numbers only about one hundred volumes.²

18. In Chicago University a course in Old Norse was given in 1893 by Dr. H. Schmidt-Wartenberg, the linguistic side of the work being stressed. Two years later he conducted a seminar in the same subject, in which *Gunnlaugssaga* was read, and this was repeated almost regularly down to 1901. Kahle's grammar was used for the most part. As has been referred to above, Dr. Olaus Dahl, of Yale University, was appointed Docent and Lecturer in the Scandinavian Languages in 1894. His duties were then to be those of lecturing on Scandinavian subjects under the auspices of the University Extension department. During the following year and a half Dr. Dahl delivered a series of such lectures in various Scandinavian communities in Illinois and Wisconsin. He also gave instruction in Danish, Norwegian and Swedish at the University, seven courses in all being given during this period, one in Norwegian grammar and one in Swedish and five of a literary character. They were all three-months courses, no more than two being given at one time. The Elder and the Younger Edda were studied in English translation in a half-year course. Dr. Dahl died in 1896 and for a year no instruction was offered. In 1897-1898 Dr. Marie Wergeland con-

1 Since 1895 Professor of English Philology in the University of Wisconsin.

2 California has a considerable and constantly growing Scandinavian population.

ducted courses in the literature of Norway in the XIXth Century, especially Wergeland and Ibsen. But those authors were read in translation only.

In 1904, Torild Arnoldson was appointed Instructor in German and Scandinavian Literature. Mr. Arnoldson, who is graduate of Stockholm *Gymnasium* in 1889, and had pursued graduate courses at the University of Lausanne and Saragossa in 1902-1903, had filled the position of Instructor in Modern Languages in the University of Utah since 1901. He instructed in the following courses in 1904-1905. Elementary Swedish in the autumn quarter, Advanced Swedish, Modern prose readings, winter quarter, as also one in Swedish literature, discussion and reading of representative authors. A course in Elementary Dano-Norwegian was given during the summer of 1905. Other courses offered at the present time are Advanced Dano-Norwegian, Norwegian literature and Danish literature. The instruction in Old Norse is in charge of Dr. Francis A. Wood, in 1902-1904 Instructor and since 1904 Assistant Professor of Germanic Philology. The work is based on Kahle's grammar and is philological in character. Since 1903-1904 Dr. Martin Schütze, Instructor in German, has regularly given in Ibsen and the Modern Drama, a study of the evolution of sociological and artistic tendencies in the modern drama beginning with Ibsen. Professor Starr W. Cutting offers a course in Germanic Mythology, based upon Mogk's *Die germanische Mythologie*. When upon a visit to the Germanic departmental library of the University three years ago I expressed a wish to be shown the Scandinavian collection I was told that there were no Scandinavian books beyond a few reference works. Upon closer inspection I found 65 volumes, which represented then the sum total of volumes on Scandinavian literature in the University. Through a donation for the purpose on the part of a wealthy Norwegian in Chicago the University two years ago was enabled to purchase from Harvard a portion of the Maurer Library, in all 1100 volumes. A good foundation has thus been laid for a library in the language and literature of the Scandinavian North.

Of the various publications on the Scandinavian field by

Chicago University men I shall here mention especially: *The Phonology of the Elis Saga*, by J. L. Jones, 1897, and *The Ethical World-Conception of the Norse People*, by A. P. Fors, 1904, Titles of publications by Professor F. A. Wood, Mr. T. B. Arnoldson and others will be found in the Bibliography.

19. In 1894-1895 Dr. Julius Goebel gave the first course in Old Norse in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, California. The work has been offered regularly also since. Holthausen's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* has been used in the first semester. In the second the heroic lays of the Elder Edda have been read and interpreted with special reference to their relation to the *Nibelungenlied*. Upon Professor Goebel's resignation in the autumn of 1905, the instruction in Old Norse was temporarily discontinued. In the spring of 1906 Dr. George Hempl, recently Professor of English Philology and General Linguistics in the University of Michigan, was appointed Professor of Germanic Philology. He will conduct courses in Old Norse, but instruction in the modern languages or literatures has not yet been provided for.

20. Dr. Marion D. Learned became Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures in Pennsylvania University in 1895. He introduced the study of Old Norse the first year and in the years following two courses were given, one for beginners, two hours a week, and one of a more advanced nature. The first of these comprised the detailed study of the phonology and morphology according to Noreen's grammar; in connection with this selections were read from the prose literature. In the advanced course the lays of the Poetic Edda were studied, and this was supplemented by a survey, in lectures, of Norse literature from the beginning to the present time. Additional reading was required outside the class and only advanced graduate students had access to the course. These courses have, however, frequently been omitted since the late nineties and have not been offered at all in recent years. There is offered no opportunity for the study of the modern Scandinavian languages or literatures, nor has, as yet, any provision for such work. The library contains, I am told, very little representing the Scandinavian field.

21. A course on 'Germanic Mythology and the Wölsungensaga', was given by Professor Carla Wenckebach in Wellesley College during the latter part of the nineties. This consisted in lectures, recitations and reading, the work being based on the Eddas, Grimm's *Deutsche Mythologie*, Dahn's *Walahall* and Raszmann's *Die deutsche Heldensage*. Instruction in the Scandinavian languages has not been offered, nor in the literature except in so far as it has been included in the course on 'Theory of the Drama, illustrated by classic and modern dramas,' given by Miss Hermine C. Stueven, Instructor in German, or Studies in Current German Literature under Professor Margarethe Müller, Head of the Department of German. The aim of the latter course is to acquaint the student with the new style of writing, as well as 'with the thought and art in the Germany of today'; the dramas of Hauptmann, Sudermann, Wildenbruch and Ibsen in particular are studied. In the Department of Comparative Philology Dr. Clara Holst has since 1905 given a course in Old Norse, three hours for the second semester, which has consisted in Grammar with reading of selections from the sagas and Eddas.

22. In the spring semester of 1897-1898 Professor A. R. Hohlfeld conducted a class of ten students through Kahle's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. The class met three hours a week; the reading covered selections from the Icelandic sagas, and this was supplemented by a series of lectures on Norse mythology in connection with Gering's translation of the Elder Edda, *Die Lieder der ältern Edda*, Leipzig, 1892. This is the only time that a Scandinavian language has been taught in the South proper,¹ the course not having been repeated at Vanderbilt and is not offered at the present time. The University library has no Scandinavian books.

23. The State University of Iowa follows next in order. In his first Annual Report (1900), President George E. MacLean urged the desirability of establishing a Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures at the University, the plan of instruction in philology and the modern literature being necessarily incomplete as long as this important branch of study was

lacking in the curriculum. Through the added effort of influential Scandinavians in the state and especially Norwegian members of the legislature such a department was then established in June, 1900, and George T. Flom (Ph. D. Columbia) appointed Instructor in charge. The aim of the department was, according to the first published program to offer opportunity for the study of any one of the four Scandinavian languages, in the earlier and the later periods, in the literatures as well as in the purely linguistic aspects.

During the first year there were small classes in Norwegian, Old Norse and Norwegian literature in the XIXth Century. The first of these met three times a week, the others twice. In Norwegian Olson's Norwegian Grammar and Reader was studied and Björnson's *Smaastykker* and *En Glad Gut* and Kieland's *skipper Norse* were read in class. In Old Norse *Gunnlaugssaga* (ed. Mogk) was read following Kahle's grammar, and this was supplemented by lectures on the relation of Old Norse to the remaining members of the Germanic group. The work of the third course was based on Brock og Seip *Norsk Literaturhistorie*, with selected readings, Björnson's *Arne* and Ibsen's *Et Dukkehjem* being read in class. In the years following the first two of these courses were repeated regularly, the class study varying somewhat in the different years; thus since 1901 Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* has regularly been read in course I. together with Ibsen's *Samfundets Stötter* and Jonas Lie's *Fortællinger og Skildringer fra Norge*. In Old Norse Holthausen's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* and *Lesebuch* have been used since 1905, Sweet's *Icelandic Primer* has sometimes been used in the first semester, and in 1904-1905 Wimmer's *Oldnordisk Læsebog* (5th ed. Copenhagen, 1896), was read, the work being conducted in Norwegian.

In 1901-1902 a two-hour course in Swedish through the year was given, the principles of the grammar being covered in lectures and recitations, which was followed by the reading of Selma Lagerlöf's *I Dalarne*, Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* and Runeberg's *Fänrik Ståls Sägner*. In the next year May's *Swedish Grammar* was used, and in the sec-

ond semester weekly lectures were given on the history of Swedish literature from the beginning down to Tegnér's death. This has been repeated regularly since (except in 1903-1904), Poestion's *Lehrbuch der schwedischen Sprache* or Fort's *Grammar of Swedish* having been used in the grammatical work. An advanced course in Old Norse was given in 1901-1902, 1902-1903 and 1904-1905, in which the lays of the Elder Edda were read and interpreted. Finnur Jónsson's *Eddalieder* with Gering's *Vollständiges Wörterbuch zu den Liedern der Edda* were used. The number of students in Old Norse has ranged from two to eight and in Norwegian from five to fourteen, and in Swedish from three to five.

In 1902-1903 a class of five studied the following dramas of Henrik Ibsen: *Kongsemnerne*, *Brand*, *Peer Gynt*, *Samfundets Stötter* and *En Folkefiende*. This course was repeated in the second semester of 1905-1906, twice a week, with a class of thirteen. *Catilina*, *Fru Inger til Oestråt*, *Härmändene på Helgeland*, *Kongsemnerne* and *Brand* were read. During the second semester of the current year *Peer Gynt* has been read and interpreted and *Hedda Gabler* has been studied with referenae to its technique. There have been twenty-eight students in the class. In this course the development of Ibsen's art and his philosophy of life receives special attention. In the spring of 1902 a small class read the *Laxdælasaga* in Kåland's edition, Copenhagen, 1889-1891. In 1905-1906 a beginner's class in Old Norse, twice a week, studied Sweet's *Primer* and Holthausens *Lesebuch*, *Trymskvidha*, *Hymiskvidha*, *Hákonarmál*, *Eiriksmál* and the *Lay of Angantýr* being read from the poetical texts.

In addition to the above courses there have been given in the past a one-hour lecture course in the History of Norwegian Literature (1903-1904) and a course in Advanced Norwegian, twice a week (1904-1905). During the current year the beginners courses in Norwegian and Old Norse have been given, a course of lectures on The Gods of Norse Mythology and one in Henrik Ibsen. These courses are at present offered every year, the first four hours, the last three as two-hour courses. The course in Norse Mythology will next year be an outline of the religious

belief of the Norsemen in pre-Christian times, with a study of the origin and transmission of the principal myths. In addition there are offered in 1906-1907 the following three courses: 1, Advanced Norwegian Literature. The following will be studied: Holberg's *Gert Westphaler*, Welhaven's *Norges Dämring*, Björnson's *Arne*, Ibsen's *Kongsemnerne*, Lie's *Trold* and Garborg's *I Helheim*; 2, Survey in lectures of Swedish Literature from the earliest times down to the present time, one hour a week; 3, Teutonic Grammar, based on Streitberg's *Urgermanische Grammatik*, second semester, twice a week. In the last course special attention will be given in the earlier part of the work to the linguistic forms of the earliest Runic Inscriptions.

The Scandinavian departmental library numbers about 1700 volumes, representing the whole field of Scandinavian language and literature. An effort has been made so far to make the library as nearly complete as possible for the study of Old Norse language and literature, Norse mythology and, in the modern period, Ibsen, Björnson and Tegnér. Eighteen of the principal Scandinavian periodical publications in the field of language, literature, history and general antiquities, some of them in complete files, may be found in the library. There is a Scandinavian club in the University, bearing the name Edda, organized in February, 1901, and which numbers a membership of Seventy. It holds tri-weekly meetings, at which papers or reports in English or a Scandinavian language are given on topics connected with the language, literature or early history of the northern countries. Under its auspices public lectures have frequently been given either by some invited lecturer or by some member of the society. Scandinavian publications from Iowa University may be found listed in the Bibliography. I may mention here that an investigation on the Language of the *Thidreksaga* and a college edition of Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* are at present in course of preparation.

24. A course in Norwegian was given in the University of South Dakota in 1901-1902 by O. E. Hagen, Instructor in English. Since 1902 a Department of Scandinavian Languages and

Literatures has been in existence with Tollef B. Thompson as Professor. He has given instruction in Norwegian, Swedish and Old Norse. During 1905-1906 there were classes in the following subjects: 1, Norwegian grammar, for beginners, conversation, with the reading of easy selections; 2, study of Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* and Jonas Lie's *Den Fremsynte* with exercises in composition; 3, Brock og Seip's *Den norske og danske Literaturs Historie*, together with lectures in Norwegian on the Romantic movement; 4, Swedish grammar, with conversation and the reading of Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* and Runeberg's *Fänrik Ståls Sägner*, and 5, one in Old Norse based on Nygaard's *Formlaere* with Nygaard's *Udvalg of den norrøne Literatur, første Del*, as reader. In the third of these were studied especially Holberg, Oehlenschlaeger, Wergeland and Welhaven, and work of the class was further supplemented by a series of lectures on the political history of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. All these courses except a portion of the third are again given this year, and in addition one in Ibsen, Björnson, Garborg and Drachman, and one in Swedish literature. The library contains in all about 100 Scandinavian books, although the prospects seem to be that this will be materially increased in the near future.

25. When Daniel K. Dodge became Professor of English in the University of Illinois in 1892 he introduced both Old Icelandic and Old Danish into the plan of instruction of the Department of English. The heavy demands of his work in English however prevented Professor Dodge from giving either of those courses, however, and it was not until 1904 that the first class was formed in Scandinavian, namely in the literature of Norway and Denmark in the nineteenth century. No course is given during the current year in Scandinavian, but Professor Dodge conducts one in The Modern Drama which includes a study of Henrik Ibsen. Next year Professor G. E. Karsten, Head of the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures since 1906, will offer a course in Old Norse and it is the intention to provide, within the Department of Modern Languages, instruction in modern languages and the literatures of the Scandinavian countries.

There is a flourishing Scandinavian Club in the University, which undoubtedly will accomplish much toward the fostering of Scandinavian interests in the future. The club meets twice a month, when lectures are given on topics in language and literature or on Scandinavian music. A public program is rendered once a year, as, e. g., on the 6th of April, 1906. Professor Frederick L. Lawrence spoke at that time on Scandinavian music and eleven selections were rendered from Norwegian, Swedish and Danish composers.

26. In Princeton University Professor J. P. Hopkins has for several years conducted classes in Old Norse, but instruction is not offered in the modern Scandinavian languages. The library, however, contains a fairly complete collection of Norwegian Swedish and Danish literature.

27. During 1905-1906 Dr. Albert E. Egge, Professor of English in Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, instructed a class in Norwegian in that institution. The works studied were Olson's *Norwegian Grammar and Reader*, Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken*, Anderson Pub. Co. edition, Chicago, and Ibsen's *Samfundets Stötter*. The library contains only a small number of works from Scandinavian literature. In addition to the English and Norwegian literature, Dr. Egge's interest lies especially in the field of English-Norse linguistic relations. He has published an article on *Norse Words in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and one on *Norse Influence of English*. Of his dissertation on the same subject, which has not been published mention has been made above. A translation of *Thrymeskvidha* from the Elder Edda by Dr. Egge appeared in *The Dilletante*, Seattle, Washington, for June, 1901, pages 1-4.

28. A course in Old Norse has for several years been offered in the University of Kansas. Noreen's *Altnordische Grammatik*, Brenner's *Handbuch* and Vigfusson and Powell's *Icelandic Reader* are used. The class, which meets three times a week during the second term, is conducted by W. H. Carruth, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures. Professor Carruth also lectures twice a week during the second term on Germanic Mythology. Courses in modern Norwegian and Swedish have not here-

tofore been given but are, I believe, to be introduced next year.

29. In the University of Ohio a course in Old Norse has been offered since 1905-1906; it is given only once a week however, Old Saxon being included in the work of the class. The course follows upon a full year course in Middle High German as a prerequisite, and is taught by Dr. George B. Viles, Assistant Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures.

In the University of Missouri Old Norse has been offered since 1906 but the course has not yet actually been given.

30. It may finally be added that Scandinavian Department was established three years ago in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, a College which is conducted under the auspices of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. Dr. J. J. Ness, since 1904, Professor of Latin, has this year taught the first class in Norwegian there. Olson's *Grammar and Reader* and the Chicago edition of Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* (John Anderson Publ. Co.) were used. This was followed by the reading of Ibsen's *Kongsemnerne* and Sommerfeldt's translation into Norwegian of *Njál's Saga*. In the reading of the latter an effort was made to point out the many stylistic peculiarities Björnson has in common with the writers of the sagas. Next year a course will be offered in Old Norse.

31. During the current year a course in Old Norse has also been introduced in the University of Cincinnati. An elementary course alternates with a more advanced one; in the former Holt-hausen's *Altisländisches Elementarbuch* and *Lesebuch* is used selections from the sagas are read. In the second course, Holt-hausen's *Elementarbuch* is continued and Jónsson's *Eddalieder* is studied with Gering's *Glossar*. Each course meets three hours a week during the first semester, and is taught by Dr. C. M. Lotspeich, Assistant Professor of German.

We are then at the end of our survey of Scandinavian studies. The intention was to offer a somewhat detailed account of the introduction of such studies at the various Colleges and to tell something of the progress of the work down to the present time. Our investigation has necessarily been almost limited to the formal study of the Scandinavian branches in the class room.

To a certain extent Scandinavian publications coming from the colleges treated have been included in the discussion, only however by the way of mention. In the Bibliography appended the aim has been to give a fairly complete list of publications so far as they have dealt with the languages or the literatures of the North. It has not been possible to include in the survey any account of the lectures and addresses on Scandinavian topics given at various times in the Universities and elsewhere throughout the country, nor of the papers of a more technical character, which have been read before the annual meetings of such bodies as the Modern Language Association of America, The American Dialect Society, The American Philological Association, The Pacific Coast Philological Society, the American Folk Lore Society, etc. Those among such lectures and papers which have been printed and come within the scope of the Bibliography will be found listed there.

Looking back over the field we may briefly summarize the growth of the study of Scandinavian as follows: The first course was offered in 1858, forty-nine years ago. As instruction in the Northern languages in this case, however, was only a temporary arrangement, the actual beginning may be said rather to date from the simultaneous introduction of Scandinavian courses of study in the University of Wisconsin in the West and Cornell University in the East in 1869.

In the following decade these were the only two giving instruction in Scandinavian languages or literature. In 1880 courses were introduced in Columbia University, and this was followed by eight other institutions during the next ten years, three in the East and five in the West. During the nineties ten more are added, while since 1900 the total number has been increased by ten. The Scandinavian languages had then been taught in one higher institution in 1860, three in 1870, four in 1880, twelve in 1890, twenty-two in 1900 and thirty-one in 1907. It should however be added that in two of these institutions such courses were later discontinued, New York University and Vanderbilt University; while in one other Old Norse is offered at the present time, the University of Missouri, though not yet actually

taught. Of the institutions to be included then as now offering such instruction ten are located in the East, sixteen in the Central States (the larger Northwest) and three on the Pacific Coast namely California, Leland Stanford, Jr., and Washington State College. It may also be noted that no southern university has permanently introduced Scandinavian languages into its curricula of courses, and only in one have they ever been taught. In general the eastern universities appear earliest, with however the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota in the West also being among the first; of the nine latest additions to the list seven are Middle Western colleges. The total number of courses actually given at different times, as near as it is possible to determine, has been as follows: In 1880 seven, 1890, twenty-seven, 1900 thirty-eight, 1907 sixty-two. The total number of courses offered however at the present time is about 100. As to the extent to which each of the various Scandinavian languages or their literatures are studied the condition is found to be about as follows: Old Norse is offered in all except Nebraska, Wellesley and Washington State College; in the first of these it being taught only as part of a course in Old Germanic Dialects. The courses are of two weekly hours through the year generally and in the first year usually linguistic in character. The literary side of Old Norse study is specifically stressed in Harvard, Yale and Wisconsin and in the second year course also in Columbia and Iowa, while the linguistic side has always been emphasized at Chicago, Bryn Mawr, Western Reserve, Pennsylvania, Cornell and in the first year course in Iowa.

The texts used most have been Sweet's *Primer*, which has generally been followed by more detailed study of the grammar according to Kahle, Holthausen or Noreen. In the earlier years Vigfusson & Pouel, Nygaard, Möbius and Brenner (*Handbuch*) were frequently used. For the Prose Edda Wilken's edition and for the Poetic Edda Jónsson's edition have generally been used, though for the latter the editions of Hildebrand and Symon have also been made use of. The reading in the poetry has in a few cases included selections from the *Ed-dica Minora* or the skaldic lays. In the study of the prose the

work has been practically limited to the Prose Edda, *Gunnlaugs-saga*, *Laxdölsaga* and the *Njálssaga*; in this Harvard is however an exception. In most eastern institutions and in Chicago, Iowa, Nebraska and Western Reserve in the West lecture courses on Norse mythology have been given. As far as I am able to ascertain Old Swedish has yet been taught only in Minnesota University, although the subject is also offered in the University of Iowa. Old Danish has been offered in Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, but not yet taught.

Among the modern Scandinavian languages Norwegian has been most extensively studied, courses having been taught or are at present taught in nearly all, the most conspicuous exceptions being California, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins. Swedish language is offered as yet in only about half of the institutions in our list. The following among others, do not at present offer any opportunity for the study of the language or literature of Sweden: Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, California, and Leland Stanford; although three of these once offered a one-year course in the language. Danish language is taught only in Cornell though in connection with Norwegian (or Dano-Norwegian) it is taught in several other schools. Danish literature is taught in about half of the institutions, Danish and Norwegian literature being in many cases given together as in Wisconsin, Cornell, Columbia, Illinois, Harvard, and South Dakota. In Wisconsin and North Dakota Norwegian and Swedish literature have sometimes been given in one course.

In the field of Scandinavian literature the works of Björnson and Ibsen have been studied far more extensively than those of any other writers. At the present time every institution in the list offers some work in Ibsen, even those that do not give instruction in the language. In these latter, as Nebraska, Western Reserve and Wellesley, Ibsen is read only in translation (in Nebraska in German, the other two in English). A somewhat similar course is also at the present time being given in Illinois, Chicago and Iowa; in the latter two Ibsen being in other classes studied also in the original. In Swedish literature the favorite writers have been

Tegnér, Runeberg, Strinberg and Selma Lagerlöf; as far as I know no first year course has ever been given in Swedish which has not included the reading of Tegnér's *Frithjof's Saga*. In some cases lecture courses on Swedish literature have been given, either in the nature of a survey of the whole field or dealing specially with the XIXth century. The work in Danish literature has dealt very largely with Holberg and Oehlenschlaeger. In the literature of Norway the works of Wergeland, Welhaven, Lie, and Kielland have also frequently been studied, and to some slight extent in recent years Arne Garborg and the *landsmaal* writers.

Of the total number of thirty-two colleges in our list, Scandinavian departments have been established in six: Wisconsin (1869), Minnesota (1883), North Dakota (1891), Iowa (1900), South Dakota (1902) and Wittenberg (1904). In three others the Scandinavian languages appears in the title of the instructor having that work in charge, namely Chicago, Cornell and California. In the first of these steps were taken in the nineties which seemed to point to the establishment of a Scandinavian Department, something that has not yet been realized, however, In the second there was once a Department of North European Languages (including Scandinavian languages and German), in which considerable prominence was given to the Scandinavian branches, the title being later, however, discontinued. In California a movement was inaugurated some years ago by the Scandinavians of the State, which had for its object the establishment of a Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures in the State University of California; but it was afterwards temporarily given up. It is to be hoped that the Board of Regents of this growing and prosperous University will be able to encourage such a step in the near future. I also learn that plans are making for the erection of such a department in several of the other universities where some branch of Scandinavian languages and literature is now being taught.

Our survey has been confined to definite limits and can therefore not give us any adequate idea of the real extent to which Scandinavian studies are being

pursued in this country. There are a considerable number of Scandinavian colleges especially in the Middle West where Norwegian, Swedish or Danish, according to the nationality represented by the school, is a major course in the curriculum of the work of the school. Among these colleges are: *Augustana College*, Rock Island, Ill. (Swedish), *Luther College*, Decorah, Iowa (Norwegian), *St. Olaf College*, Northfield, Minnesota (Norwegian), *Bethany College*, Linsborg, Kansas (Swedish), *Gustavus Adolphus College*, St. Peter, Minnesota (Swedish), *Trinity College*, Blair, Nebraska (Danish), *Grand View College*, Des Moines, Iowa (Danish), *Grand Forks College*, Grand Forks, No. Dak. (Norwegian), *Upsala College*, New Orange, New Jersey (Swedish), *Minnesota College*, Minneapolis, Minn. (Swedish), *Northwestern College*, Fergus Falls, Minn. (Swedish), *Concordia College*, Moorhead, Minn. (Norwegian), *Park Region Lutheran College*, Fergus Falls, Minn. (Norwegian), *Augustana College*, Canton, South Dakota (Norwegian). And in addition to these there are many Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Academies and Seminaries conducted in connection with the various Scandinavian church denominations, and in which instruction is likewise offered in the mother tongue.

The publicational activity of teachers of Scandinavian languages and others actively interested in the field was in the early years very largely directed toward translating from the Scandinavian language, into English the works of Scandinavian writers. Thus our Bibliography will show that from the beginning down to 1883 not less than thirty-two such works were translated, representing especially Björnson, Lie, Bremer, Carlén, Tegnér, Rydberg, and Topelius. Among the other works translated were also others dealing with Norse Mythology and the history of Norwegian literature. In more recent years there have appeared contributions on the various periods of the four northern languages and their literatures.

Although a far larger number of works have been published on Old Norse and on Modern Norwegian literature than on any other portion of the field. A very considerable proportion of the latter have dealt with the dramas of Henrik Ibsen.

The lack of suitable grammars and annotated texts has always been a great drawback in the work in Scandinavian languages. This has been slightly remedied in recent years by the publication of Groth's *Dano-Norwegian Grammar* in 1894 and Olson's *Norwegian Grammar and Reader* in 1898. Already in 1889 a *Norwegian Grammar* by M. Smith and H. Horneman (62 pages), Kristiana, had been published and in 1892 Sargent published from the Oxford press a *Grammar of the Dano-Norwegian Language*. These are quite serviceable, especially the first two, but there is yet room for improvement. When in 1905th John Anderson Publ. Co., Chicago, issued my edition of Björnson's *Synnöve Solbakken* I called attention to the fact that that was the first American edition of a Norwegian text for college use. And for twenty years Norwegian had been taught in many of our colleges! There is down to this time no edition of a Danish or a Swedish text, equipped with notes and vocabulary and suitable for class use. The teachers of these languages are obliged even now to use the often badly printed American reprints of Scandinavian works or the rather expensive European editions, neither being of course suitable for the purpose. We are now promised an annotated edition of Ibsen's *Brand*, also from the press of the John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, to be issued in the autumn, the edition being prepared by Professor J. E. Olson. An annotated edition by myself of Tegnér's *Frithjofs Saga* is also announced for the fall by The Engberg-Holmberg Co., of Chicago, and a *Swedish Grammar* by Professor John S. Carlson has just been issued I am informed.

But this will satisfy only the merest fraction of the many long and painfully felt wants of the teacher and the student of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish. We need suitable editions of every one of Ibsen's works first of all of *Kongsenmerne*, *Peer Gynt*, the social dramas, *Rosmersholm* and *Hedda Gabler*. Of Björnson's works only *Synnöve Solbakken* has so far been edited, as mentioned above. There should be similar editions available also of *Arne*, *En Glad Gut*, *Nye Fortællinger* and *Paa Guds Veie*, and among the

dramas especially *En Fallit*, *Over Aevne*, both parts, and of *Paul Lange og Tora Parsberg*; and also one of Björnson's *Poems*. Of Kielland's works it would be especially desirable to have such editions of *Novelletter*, *Skipper Worse* and *Garman og Worse*, and of Jonas Lie's at least *Den Fremsynte*, *Fortællinger og Skildringer Fra Norge* and one or two of his later stories. An edition of Garborg's *Haugtussa* and *I Helheim*, accompanied by an introduction dealing with the grammatical characteristics of the *Landsmaal*, is needed. A course in Danish would naturally include the reading of one or two shorter stories from current Danish literature and one work by Oehlenschlaeger, perhaps *Hakon Jarl* or *Axel og Valborg*, besides one of Holbergs Comedies as *Erasmus Montanus* or *Gert Westphaler*; these at least should be available in editions with vocabulary and notes. Hertz, Hauch, and J. L. Heiberg should be represented by at least one work each.

There is so much in Swedish literature which ought to be made accessible to the student in properly prepared editions that it is difficult to specify. It is to be hoped that some enterprising publisher will at an early date offer us an edition, with vocabulary, of Runeberg's great national epic, *Fänrik Ståls Sägner*, a work which is read in American schools wherever Swedish is studied, and a work which contains some of the most beautiful poetry in all modern literature. The comedy *Kan Ej* is also excellently adapted to reading in a first course in Swedish. And if we had similar editions of a few of August Strinberg's dramatic works, Selma Lagerlöf's *I Dalarne* (Part I of *Jerusalem*) and *Drottingar i Kungahälla*, and a volume of selections from Swedish poetry we would be in condition to accomplish better results also in Swedish than has been possible in the past. But to this it seems to me should be added an edition, possibly without vocabulary, of Tegner's addresses and one of selections from the lyrics of C. L. Bellman (the Swedish Anacreon), as *Fredman's Epistler*. For the study of this greatest of Sweden's lyricists American students who read German readily, will have invaluable help in Felix Nied-

ner's recent work on the poet, *Carl Michael Bellman*, Berlin, 1905.

Finally we need an English Grammar of Old Norse, for Sweet's *Primer of Icelandic* is too brief and does not meet the present requirements of class work in Old Norse in America. There should also be an annotated text edition of one of the Icelandic sagas, perhaps preferably *Gunnlaugs Saga* or an abridged form of the *Njáls Saga*, as also of the lays of the *Elder Edda*; and for the work in Old Swedish a brief *Grammar* with *Reader* of selections from the Old Swedish Laws, and perhaps a portion of *Um Styrilse Konunga och Höfðinga* to represent the best Swedish prose of the fourteenth century. When we shall have attained to all these things the study of the philology and the literature of the Northern countries will be in a fair way to occupying the position that it ought to occupy in our higher institutions of learning.

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P M L A. Publications of the Modern Language Association.
M L N. Modern Language Notes.
J G P. The Journal of Germanic Philology.
J E G P. The Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
Mod Phil. Modern Philology.
Arkiv. Arkiv för nordisk Filologi.
D N. Dialect Notes.
L W B L. The Library of World's Best Literature.
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